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very probable that he has failed to give credit to the evidence in favor of the accusation and punishment of Christians as guilty in some cases of actual crimes.—*Étude sur le cénobitisme pachomien pendant le iv^e siècle et la première moitié du v^e.* Dissertation présentée à la faculté de théologie de l'université de Louvain pour l'obtention du grade de docteur. Par Paulin Ladeuze. (Louvain : J. Van Linthout, 1898 ; pp. ix + 390.) The beginnings of Christian asceticism in its various forms of eremitism, cenobitism, and monasticism strictly so called are found in Egypt in the early Christian centuries. The study of them forms an obscure and difficult subject. The documents are in at least four languages, Latin, Greek, Coptic, and Arabic, and have been worked upon by few scholars. M. Amelineau in France and Herr Grutzmacher in Germany have in recent years made the most important contributions to the problems involved. This thesis is the most recent discussion, and is written with an admirable combination of clearness and scholarly scientific method. The original documents have been carefully studied, and independence of judgment is shown throughout. The author has specially in view the conclusions of M. Amelineau, which he vigorously combats on several vital points. He holds that the Greek life of Pachomius is the fundamental document rather than the Coptic or Arabic texts. A strong argument is made against the assertions of Amelineau concerning the moral corruption of the Egyptian monks. Certainly a charge of exaggeration in this particular is successfully maintained. The author is a Roman Catholic, and his inclination may bias his judgment, yet his evident desire to be fair and his command of the materials leave the impression that he has advanced our knowledge upon this important subject.—G. S. GOODSPEED.

Das Recht des Bekenntnisses zur Auferstehung des Fleisches. Von Lic. theol. Karl Bornhäuser, Divisionspfarrer in Rastatt. (= "Beiträge zur Förderung christlicher Theologie," herausgegeben von H. Schlatter und H. Cremer, Vol. III, Heft 2b.) (Gütersloh : C. Bertelsmann, 1899 ; pp. 63 ; M. 1.) Our author believes in a "resurrection of the flesh," and furthermore prefers its most unmitigated expression to the use either of an almost coëval credal variant, "resurrection of the dead," or a modification preferred by Luther, "resurrection of the body." He finds, however, this *Fleischesauferstehung* rejected by liberal and almost surrendered by conservative theologians, while the common people so little understand it that they would without compunction abridge the church year by observing Holy Thursday or Good

Friday with Easter. As a protest this monograph appears. Since the author's opponents claim Paul as their protagonist, he devotes the principal part of his work to an investigation of those passages in which that apostle treats of resurrection. This section he introduces by an examination of the claim of the risen Christ to have "flesh and bones," occurring in Luke, "the Pauline gospel." He follows it by a survey of the facts of the "forty days," and concludes with a brief study of the letters of Clement and Ignatius, which, as emanating from churches deeply imbued with Paulinism, help in its interpretation. The tractate presents a strong argument in a small space.—ROBERT KERR ECCLES.

Saladin and the Fall of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. By Stanley Lane-Poole, M.A. (=Heroes of the Nations Series, No. 24.) (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1898; pp. xxiv + 416; \$1.50.) That one may understand a great historical character of a different civilization, it is necessary that one see the character from the point of view of his own civilization. This is perhaps best accomplished when the biographer is of the same civilization as the reader, but at the same time thoroughly familiar with the civilization of the subject of his sketch.

In this story of Saladin we have such a fortunate combination of circumstances. Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, an Englishman, deeply read in Saracenic affairs, writes for English-speaking people a biography of Richard Cœur de Léon's great adversary, who is so celebrated through the romance of Sir Walter Scott.

The result is not only the first biography in English of this distinguished personage, but one that is entirely reliable in outline and in details, since it is written from full knowledge of the contemporary sources.

Mr. Lane-Poole's sympathy with the sultan and the Saracens is so full and so warm that, to say the least, he does them no injustice when he compares them with their Christian adversaries.

The book contains numerous maps and illustrations, which add very much to its value.—J. W. MONCRIEF.

Caspar Borner in seiner Bedeutung für die Reformation und für die Leipziger Universität. Von Dr. Richard Kallmeier. (Leipzig: Emil Gräfe, 1899; pp. 78; M. 1.50.) The enterprise of housing the university of Leipzig in its magnificent new buildings has led the professors